

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 November 2001 (22.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/87101 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A43B 7/10**,
A46B 15/00

[US/US]; 150 Rumford Avenue #223, Mansfield, MA
02048 (US).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/15029

(74) Agents: **GALLOWAY, Peter, D.** et al.; Ladas & Parry, 26
West 61st Street, New York, NY 10023 (US).

(22) International Filing Date: 10 May 2001 (10.05.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/573,576 18 May 2000 (18.05.2000) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,
SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
ZW.

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part
(CIP) to earlier application:
US 09/573,576 (CON)
Filed on 18 May 2000 (18.05.2000)

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*):
GILLETTE CANADA COMPANY [CA/CA]; 4 Robert
Speck Parkway, Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 4C5 (CA).

Published:

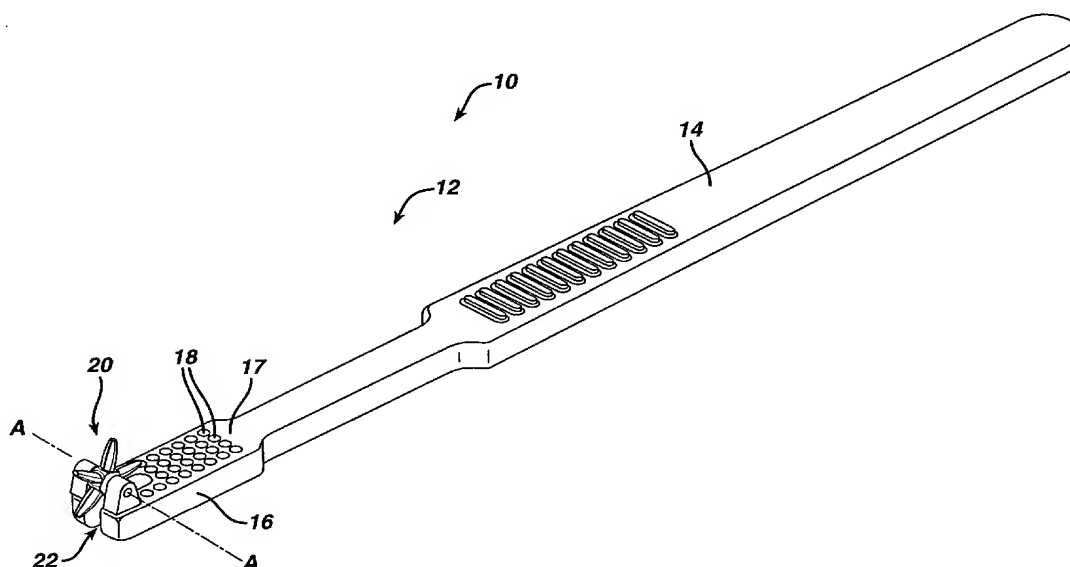
— *without international search report and to be republished
upon receipt of that report*

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **CHENVAINU**,
Alexander, T. [US/US]; 28 Winslow Road, Brookline,
MA 02446 (US). **CHRISTMAN, Thomas, A.** [US/US]; 5
Maple Street, Lexington, MA 02420 (US). **BIRLA, Amit**

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: ORAL DEVICES



(57) Abstract: Oral devices are provided, including oral brushes that include bristle tufts and a rotatable member having radially extending protrusions constructed to wedge between a user's teeth and, among other things, cause compression of the papilla.



WO 01/87101 A2

- 1 -

ORAL DEVICES

The present invention relates to oral devices, e.g., oral brushes.

Conventional toothbrushes, having tufts of bristles mounted on a head, are generally effective at removing plaque from the flat surfaces of teeth and the areas between teeth and along the gumline that can be accessed by the bristles. However, such toothbrushes typically cannot clean interproximal and sub-gingival areas where tufts of bristles are unable to penetrate or reach. This is because the bristles tend to pass or flick over the gaps between the teeth and are usually physically impeded from reaching behind the interdental papillae and below the gumline. To clean these areas (col and sub-gingival areas), it is generally necessary to floss between the teeth with dental floss.

While flossing effectively cleans the supra-gingival and sub-gingival regions between teeth, many people do not floss regularly. Failing to floss regularly may result in gingivitis, which can lead to more serious gum diseases. These problems can occur despite regular toothbrushing.

The invention features oral devices, such as oral brushes, that are capable of providing interproximal and sub-gingival cleaning and/or gingival stimulation by compression of the papilla during brushing of the teeth. The term "interproximal" refers to the areas between the teeth of a mammal. It is believed that these oral brushes provide clinical benefits, e.g., reduction of gingivitis, to users who do not floss regularly but who do use the oral brush regularly, relative to the benefits provided by using a conventional toothbrush with the same regularity without flossing.

In one aspect, the invention features an oral brush that includes a body having a head that is shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head, and one or more rotatable elements, mounted on the head, including a central portion and a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the central portion, each protrusion having a double-taper, tapering from a relatively wide base to a relatively narrow tip.

Preferred embodiments of the invention include one or more of the following features.

The rotatable element is mounted to rotate about an axis that is

- 2 -

substantially parallel to the top surface of the head. The head may include a slot positioned to allow the rotatable element to rotate freely. The dimensions of the rotatable element, and the number of protrusions, are selected so that the tips are circumferentially spaced at intervals that correspond approximately to the average
5 spacing of human teeth. The tips define a circle or a hemisphere. The tips are shaped and sized to penetrate the interproximal regions of the oral cavity. In one embodiment, the plurality of protrusions are generally diamond-shaped in cross section.

The protrusions are sized to wedge into the interproximal spaces and
10 compress the papilla. In one embodiment, the tips have a width of less than 0.080 inch, more preferably less than 0.05 inch, and most preferably from about 0.005 to 0.030 inch. The tips have a height of less than 0.100 inches, more preferably from about 0.005 to 0.060 inches. The length of the protrusions is preferably 0.15 to 0.20 inches. The tips are formed of a material having a durometer reading from 25
15 to 85 Shore A, more preferably about 55 to 75 Shore A.

The tooth cleansing elements may be elongated elastomeric members, but may also be made from bristles.

The oral brush may include two rotatable elements, or more. Each rotatable element may be mounted to rotate about an axis of rotation that is
20 substantially parallel to the top surface of the head or mounted about an axis angled to the top surface of the head. The axes of rotation of multiple rotating elements may or may not be collinear. In embodiments that mount multiple rotatable members in a non-collinear manner, the angle formed between the rotatable elements may be from 0 to 45 degrees. The rotatable members may be positioned
25 at or near the end of the head.

In another aspect, the invention features an oral brush that includes a body having a head shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head, and a pair of rotatable elements, each rotatable element including (a) a central portion that is mounted on the head to
30 rotate about an axis of rotation, and (b) a plurality of protrusions extending radially at spaced intervals about the circumference of the central portion, each protrusion having a tip that is shaped to penetrate the interproximal region of the oral cavity,

- 3 -

the rotatable elements being mounted so that the axes of rotation are not collinear. In this embodiment, each protrusion preferably defines a generally triangular-shaped cross section.

In another aspect, the invention features an oral brush that includes a
5 body having a head shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head, and a rotatable element mounted on the head, which includes a central portion and a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the central portion, each protrusion being shaped to wedge between a users teeth, resulting in compression of the papilla.

10 Preferred embodiments include one or more of the following features. The protrusions are either solid tapered members or tufts of bristles. The protrusions are shaped to penetrate the interproximal area. The axes of rotation define a plane that is substantially parallel to the top surface of the head. The ends of the tips of each rotatable member define a generally diamond shape. When two
15 or more rotatable members are used, the tips of each rotating member define a generally triangular shape.

The invention also features an oral care device that includes a body having a head shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, and a rotatable element mounted on the head. The rotatable element includes one or more of the features
20 described above. Further, the invention may feature an oral care device that includes a body having a head shaped for insertion into the oral cavity at a first end of the body, tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head, and a rotatable element mounted proximate a second end of the body, opposite the end where the head is located.

25 In another aspect, the invention features methods of cleansing the interproximal regions of the oral cavity using an oral brush of the invention.

Other features and advantages will become apparent from the following Detailed Description, the drawings and the claims.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an oral brush according to one
30 embodiment of the invention. Fig. 1A is an enlarged detail view of the head of the oral brush of Fig. 1. Bristle tufts are omitted in these figures, for clarity.

Figs. 2 and 2A are, respectively, a front plan view and a perspective

- 4 -

view of the rotatable element of the oral brush of Fig. 1. Fig. 2B is a highly enlarged end view of a single member of the rotatable element.

Fig. 3 is a front plan view and Fig. 3A is a perspective view of the rotatable element according to an alternate embodiment of the invention. Fig. 3B is
5 a highly enlarged end view of a single member of the rotatable element.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of an oral brush head according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

Figs. 5 and 6 are enlarged detail perspective views of the heads of oral brushes according to alternate embodiments of the invention. Fig. 5A is a top
10 view of the oral brush shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an exploded view of an oral brush according to one embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, an oral brush 10 includes a body 12 that defines a handle 14 and a head 16. Head 16 includes a top surface 17 having a plurality of
15 apertures 18 that are constructed to receive tooth cleansing elements, e.g., tufts of bristles (not shown). A wheel 20 is mounted proximate an end of the head 16, for rotation about an axis A. As shown in Fig. 1A, head 16 includes a slot 22, extending through the thickness of the head in the area of the wheel 20, to allow the wheel 20 to spin freely about axis A.

Referring to Fig. 1A, the wheel 20 includes a central hub 24 and, extending radially from the hub, a plurality of double-tapered members 26. Each member 26 is substantially diamond-shaped in cross-section, and tapers in two dimensions, from a relatively wider base 28 to a tip 30. Thus, both the height and the width of each member decrease along the length of the member from the base to
20 the tip. This "double-taper" provides the member with angled side surfaces 36, which are able to wedge between the teeth and stimulate the gums in much the same manner as a toothpick. The rate of decrease in height and width varies so as to form a curve along the members 26 (as shown), or it can be constant. Preferably, the decrease in height and width is substantially continuous, as shown.
25 However, if desired the double-taper may extend from the tip to a point spaced from the base, e.g., 0.010 inches or less from the base, since generally the full length of the member will not be inserted between the teeth. Surfaces 36A and 36B
30

- 5 -

(the interface between sides 36) are rounded, such as fillets, so the interface between adjacent sides 36 of the diamond-shaped cross section do not create a sharp edge that could irritate the gums. The preferred geometry of the members will be discussed in more detail below, with reference to Figs. 2 and 2A.

5 During brushing of the teeth using a back-and-forth movement the wheel 20 rotates about axis A. Because the members 26 are diamond-shaped in cross-section, and taper to a wider base 28, as the wheel rotates the tips 30 and a portion of the members 26 wedge between the teeth into the interproximal regions to remove food and debris. The amount of penetration of the member 26 will
10 depend on the dimensions of the member 26, particularly the taper angle, and the user's interproximal spacing. The side surfaces 36b (Fig. 2A) of each member 26 will also contact the gums, resulting in cleaning and/or massaging of the supragingival area and compression of the papilla.

 A preferred wheel geometry is shown in Figs. 2 and 2A. The wheel
15 is generally star-shaped, with five members 26 equally spaced about its circumference. The five members 26 are substantially equal in their dimensions, and the tips 30 of the members 26 define a circle. The radius of the circle (equal to the distance from the center of the central bore 44 to the tip 30) is preferably from about 0.1 to 0.4 inch. Each member 26 is between about 0.150 and 0.200 inches
20 long, more preferably about 0.17-0.19 inches. The effective portion of the member 26 that will penetrate between two adjacent teeth into the interproximal region will vary depending on the final dimensions and the user's particular teeth spacing. As discussed above, the members 26 have a double-taper from the base 28 to the tip 30. The members 26 taper from a height H1 at base 28 to a height H2 at the tip
25 30. H1 is from about 0.050 to 0.100 inches, more preferably 0.07-0.09 inches. H2 is from about 0.005 to 0.060 inches, more preferably 0.030 to 0.050 inches. The members 26 also taper from a width W1 at base 28 to a narrower width W2 at tip
30 30. W1 is from about 0.025 to 0.075 inches, more preferably 0.050 to 0.065 inches. W2 is from about 0.005 to 0.050 inches, more preferably 0.015 to 0.035 inches. The wheel has a thickness T of from about 0.050 to 0.200 inches. Referring to Fig. 2B, the cross section of each member 26 defines a generally diamond shape with angle A between about 45° and 60°, more preferably 50° to

- 6 -

55° and an angle B of about 105° to 145°, more preferably 115° to 135°.

The angle between the center point of one of the members 26 and the center point of the adjacent member 26 is necessarily about 72° (i.e., 360° divided by five) for the five-membered wheel shown. It is believed that this angle between
5 members, combined with the preferred dimensions discussed above, provides a desirable spacing between the tips for penetrating the interproximal regions, i.e. a spacing that corresponds approximately to the average spacing of human teeth. By changing the diameter of the wheel, the same spacing can be obtained using more or fewer members. Moreover, if a different spacing is desired this can be obtained in
10 similar manner.

Alternatively, one or more of the members of the wheel may have a substantially triangular cross-section, e.g., member 26' shown in Figs. 3-3B. Like the member shown in Figs. 2-2B and discussed above, member 26' includes a double taper, to enable it to wedge between adjacent teeth of a user. The heights
15 H1 and H2 and widths W1 and W2 of member 26', shown in Fig. 2B, will be approximately the same as those specified above for the diamond-shaped member shown in Figs. 2-2B. The apex angle of the triangle is from about 15 to 35 degrees, more preferably about 20 to 30 degrees (angle A', Fig. 3B). Like the member shown in Figs. 2-2B, member 26' includes a side surfaces 36, which
20 contact the teeth within the interproximal region and rounded interfaces 36A and 36B. Surface 37 will contact the gums within the interproximal region.

The shape of member 26' is particularly suitable for the double-wheeled devices shown in Figs. 5 and 6 and discussed below, due to the fact that each wheel will only contact the gums on the top of one side of the mouth, and on
25 the bottom on the other side of the mouth. That is, when the user is brushing his or her teeth on the right side of his/her mouth, one wheel will contact the upper gumline and the other wheel will contact the lower gumline. When the user then brushes his/her teeth on the left side of his/her mouth, he/she will rotate the brush 180°, and the wheel that was contacting the upper gumline on the right side of the
30 mouth will now be in contact with the lower gumline on the left side of the mouth. Therefore, only surface 37 will be in contact with the gumline; i.e., the surface 37 mounted facing away from the head 16.

- 7 -

As shown in Fig. 4, the wheel 20 may be positioned in the center of the brush, rather than at the front, as shown in Figs. 1-1A. Positioning the wheel 20 near the center would allow bristles 54 and 56 mounted closer to the end of the head 16 to surface clean the back teeth. The head 16 includes a channel or well 40
5 to allow the wheel 20 to rotate freely.

An alternate embodiment of the invention is shown in Fig. 5. In this embodiment, the oral brush 10 is provided with two wheels 20a, 20b. Wheels 20a and 20b are mounted on opposite sides of the brush head, and "toe-in" towards each other, i.e., their axes of rotation are not collinear. This arrangement has been found
10 to facilitate penetration of the tips into the interproximal region when the oral brush is used on the inside surfaces of the teeth. The axes of rotation of the wheels 20a, 20b together define a horizontal plane that is substantially parallel to the top surface 17 of the head 16. The angle C that is defined by the "toeing-in" of the wheels 20a, 20b, shown in Fig. 5A, is from about 0 to 45 degrees. Further, the axes of
15 rotation of the wheels 20a, 20b may be angled with respect to the top surface 17 of the head 16 (not shown). This arrangement can also be combined with the "toe-in" feature to form a compound angle with respect to the top surface 17 of the head 16.

The oral brush generally also includes a plurality of tooth cleansing elements 54 extending from the top surface 17 of head 16, behind the wheels, as
20 shown in Figs. 4-6. Tooth cleansing elements 54 include bristle tufts constructed to clean along the gumline. The oral brush also includes a central row of bristle tufts 56 constructed to clean the flat surfaces of the teeth.

Fig. 6 shows an alternate embodiment utilizing two rotating wheels 20c and 20d mounted on opposite sides of the brush head 16, located approximately
25 midpoint of the head 16. Again, these rotating wheels 20c and 20d may be mounted such that their axes of rotation are either collinear or non-collinear. Further, their axes of rotation can be oriented such that the wheels 20c and 20d are angled with respect to the top surface 17 of the head 16, as opposed to parallel to the top surface 17.

30 One suitable technique for mounting the wheel 20 on the oral brush 10 is shown in Fig. 7. The wheel 20 is placed between supports 46, and pin 48 is inserted through apertures 50 and central bore 44 of wheel 20. Many other

- 8 -

techniques can be used, provided that the wheel is securely fastened to the oral brush.

Suitable materials for the wheel 20 include those which are safe for use in the oral cavity and which have suitable mechanical properties. The material
5 used to form wheel 20 is preferably relatively soft and flexible, to avoid user discomfort and to allow the tips to flex during brushing to better penetrate the interproximal region. Preferably, the tip material has a durometer reading of from about 25 to 85 Shore A, more preferably about 40 to 85 Shore A and most preferably about 55 to 75 Shore A. To obtain these properties, the tips 30 are
10 preferably formed of a thermoplastic elastomer. Suitable thermoplastic elastomers include, e.g., KRATON rubber-based block copolymers such as DYNAFLEX G2701 and DYNAFLEX G2755 polymers, commercially available from GLS Corporation, Cary, Illinois. The tips 30 can be co-molded with the rest of the wheel, allowing the rest of the wheel to be formed of a different material. In this
15 case, the tips can be formed of a relatively softer material. Suitable tip materials include KRATON rubber-based block copolymers having a hardness of about 70-90 Shore A, e.g., DYNAFLEX G2780 polymer.

Other embodiments are within the claims.

For example, while the invention has been described above in the
20 context of an oral brush having tooth cleansing elements, e.g., tufts of bristles, the rotatable element can also be mounted on an oral device that does not include tooth cleaning elements. Such an oral device can be used to clean and massage the gums and interproximal region, with a conventional toothbrush being used separately to clean the teeth. Further, the rotatable element can be mounted on an oral device,
25 located on the distal end of the handle, opposite the end containing the head and cleansing elements.

Moreover, while the rotatable element is preferably capable of 360° rotation, in some cases it may be desirable to limit the rotation of the rotatable element to less than 360°.

30 Additionally, the oral brush may include more than two wheels.

Alternatively, the members 26 may be formed of a plurality of bristles that are mounted as a diamond-shaped or wedge-shaped cross-section and

- 9 -

trimmed to a double-taper as described above. The bristles may be trimmed to the desired shape after mounting on the hub, or bristles having the desired relative lengths can be mounted on the hub.

- 10 -

C L A I M S

1. An oral care device comprising:
a body having a head shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, and
a rotatable element mounted on the head, the rotatable element
5 including a central portion and a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the
central portion, each protrusion having a double-taper from a relatively wide base to
a relatively narrow tip.
2. The oral care device of claim 1, further comprising tooth cleansing
elements extending from a top surface of the head.
- 10 3. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the rotatable element is
mounted to rotate about an axis of rotation that is substantially parallel to the top
surface of the head.
4. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the head includes a slot
positioned to allow the rotatable element to rotate freely.
- 15 5. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the dimensions of the
rotatable element, and the number of protrusions, are selected so that the tips are
circumferentially spaced at intervals that correspond approximately to the average
spacing of human teeth.
6. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein each protrusion is generally
20 diamond-shaped in cross section.
7. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the protrusions are shaped
to wedge between a user's teeth, resulting in compression of the papilla.
8. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the protrusions are sized to
penetrate into the interproximal space.
- 25 9. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tips have a maximum
width of less than 0.050 inch.
10. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tips have a maximum
width of from about 0.015 to 0.035 inch.
11. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the base has a maximum
30 width of less than 0.080 inches.
12. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the base has a maximum
width of from about 0.050 to 0.065 inches.

- 11 -

13. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tip has a maximum height of less than 0.060 inches.
14. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tip has a maximum height of from about 0.030 to 0.050 inches.
- 5 15. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the base has a maximum height less than 0.100 inches.
16. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the base has a maximum height from about 0.070 to 0.090 inches.
17. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the protrusions have a
10 length of from about 0.15 to 0.20 inch.
18. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tips are formed of a material having a durometer reading of from about 25 to 85 Shore A.
19. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tips are formed of a material having a durometer reading of from about 55 to 75 Shore A.
- 15 20. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the tips are formed of a thermoplastic elastomer.
21. The oral care device of claim 2, wherein the tooth cleansing elements are selected from bristles, fins and elongated elastomeric members.
22. The oral care device of claim 1, further comprising a second rotatable
20 element.
23. The oral brush of claim 22, wherein each rotatable element is mounted to rotate about an axis of rotation that is substantially parallel to the top surface of the head.
24. The oral brush of claim 22, wherein each rotatable element is
25 mounted to rotate about an axis of rotation that is angled with respect to the top surface of the head.
25. The oral care device of claim 1, wherein the protrusions comprise a plurality of bristles of different lengths extending radially from the central portion, the tips of the bristles defining the shape of said protrusions.
- 30 26. The oral brush of claim 22, wherein the axes of rotation of the rotatable elements are not collinear.
27. The oral brush of claim 26, wherein the axes of rotation of the

- 12 -

rotatable elements define an angle of from about 0 to 45 degrees.

28. The oral care device of claim 1 or 22, wherein each protrusion is generally triangular-shaped in cross-section.

29. An oral brush comprising:

5 a body having a head that is shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, and

a rotatable element, mounted on the head, including a central portion and a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the central portion, the protrusions being shaped to wedge between a users teeth, resulting in compression
10 of the papilla.

30. The oral care device of claim 29, further comprising tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head.

31. The oral brush of claim 29, wherein said protrusions taper from a relatively wide base to a relatively narrow tip.

15 32. The oral brush of claim 29, wherein said protrusions comprise elastomeric members.

33. The oral brush of claim 29, wherein each protrusion is generally diamond-shaped in cross-section.

34. The oral brush of claim 29, wherein each protrusion is generally
20 triangular in cross-section.

35. The oral brush of claim 29, wherein said protrusions comprise an array of bristles.

36. The oral brush of claim 29, wherein said rotatable element comprises an integral elastomeric member.

25 37. An oral brush comprising:

a body having a head that is shaped for insertion into the oral cavity, tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head, and

a rotatable element, mounted on the head, including a central portion and a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the central portion, each
30 protrusion having a double-taper from a relatively wide base to a relatively narrow tip, each protrusion being shaped to wedge between a users teeth.

- 13 -

38. An oral brush comprising:
a body having a head that is shaped for insertion into the oral cavity,
tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the head,

and

5 a rotatable element, mounted on the head, including a central portion
and a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the central portion, each
protrusion having a double-taper from a base having a width of less than 0.080
inches and a height of less than 0.100 inches to a tip having a width of less than
0.050 inches and a height of less than 0.060, the protrusions being generally
10 diamond-shaped in cross-section to wedge between a user's teeth.

39. A method of oral hygiene comprising:

inserting into the oral cavity of a human an oral brush that comprises
a body having a head, tooth cleansing elements extending from a top surface of the
head, and a rotatable element, mounted on the head, including a central portion and
15 a plurality of protrusions extending radially from the central portion; and

brushing the teeth with a motion that causes the protrusions to wedge
between adjacent teeth, resulting in compression of the papilla.

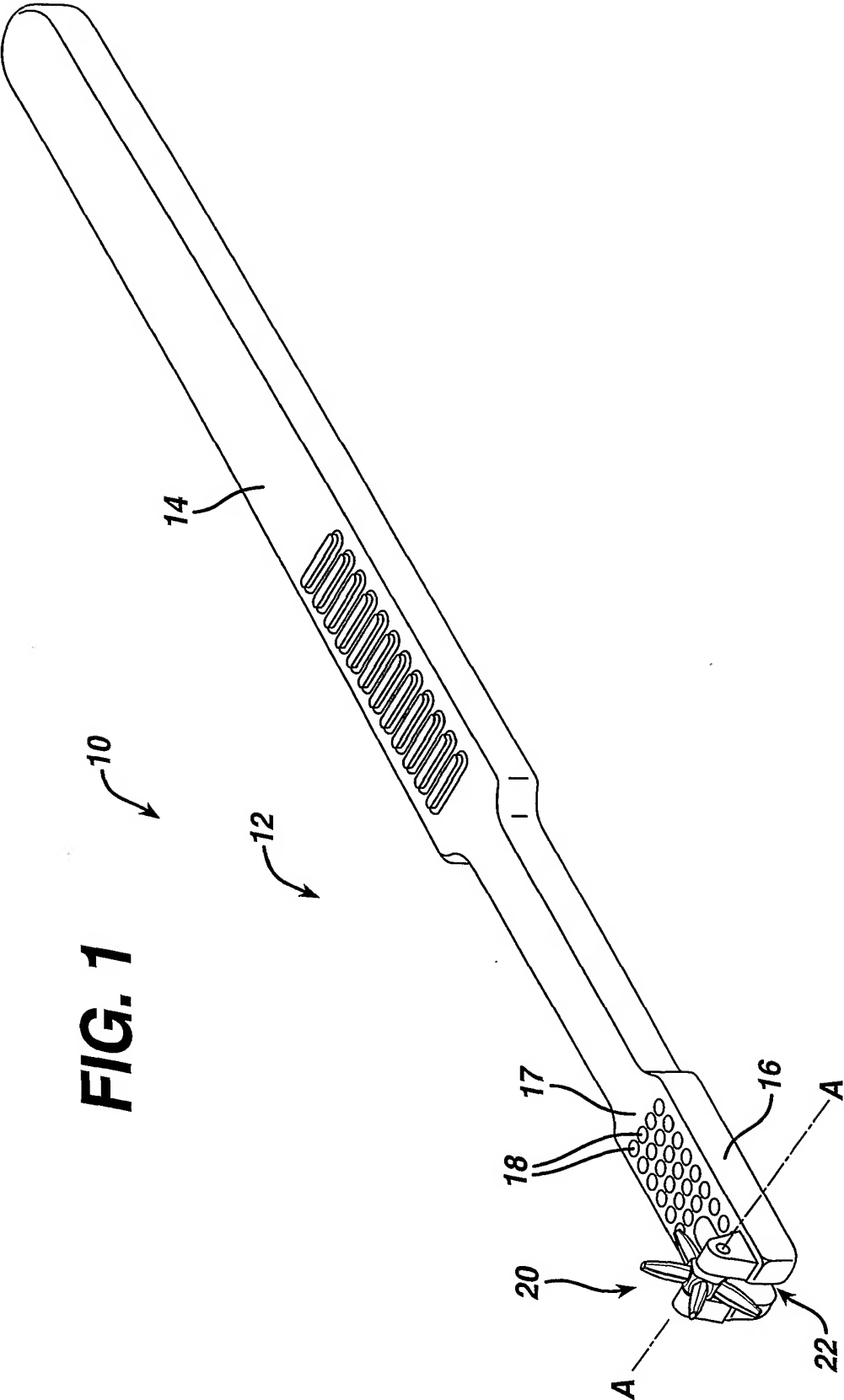
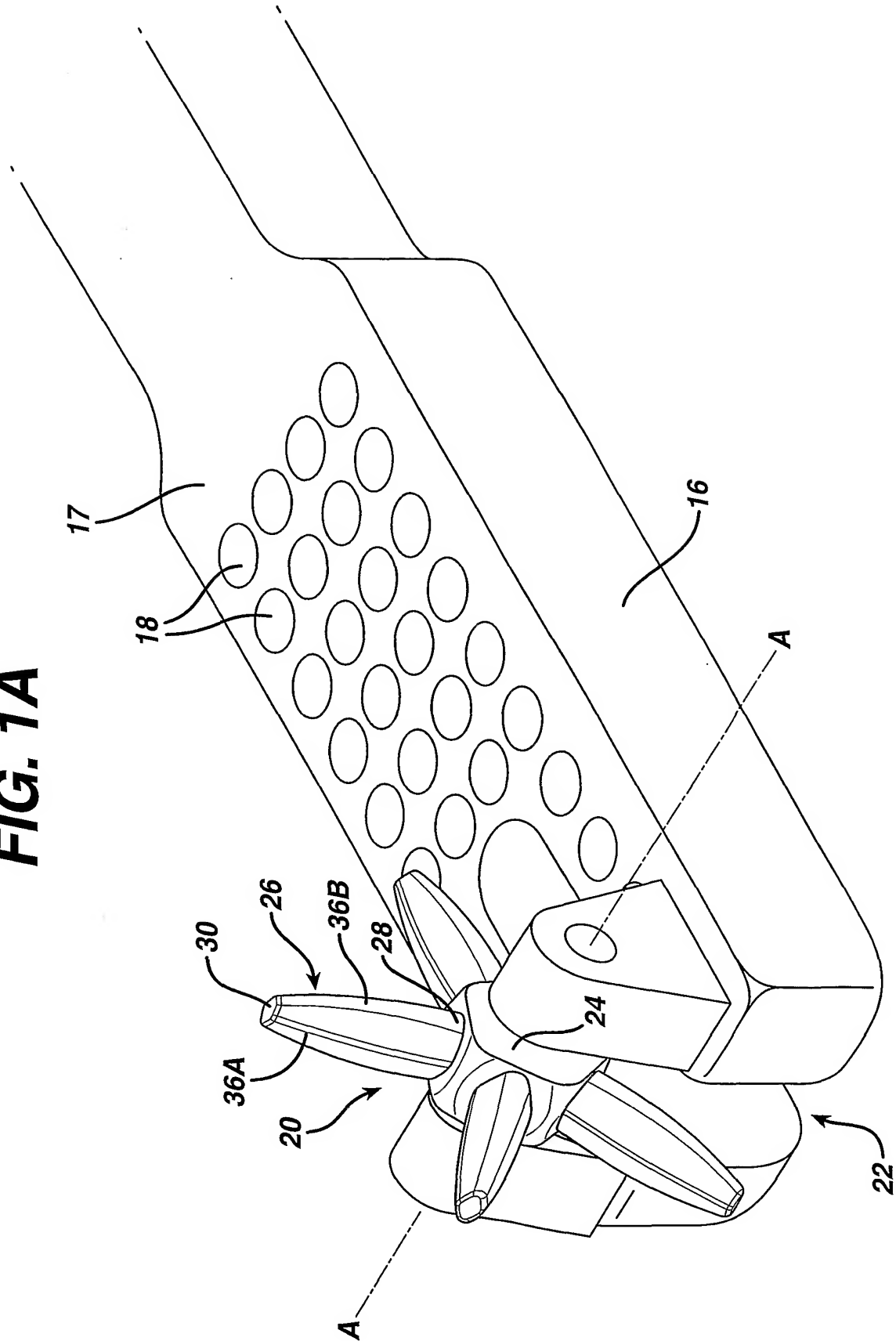


FIG. 1A



3/13

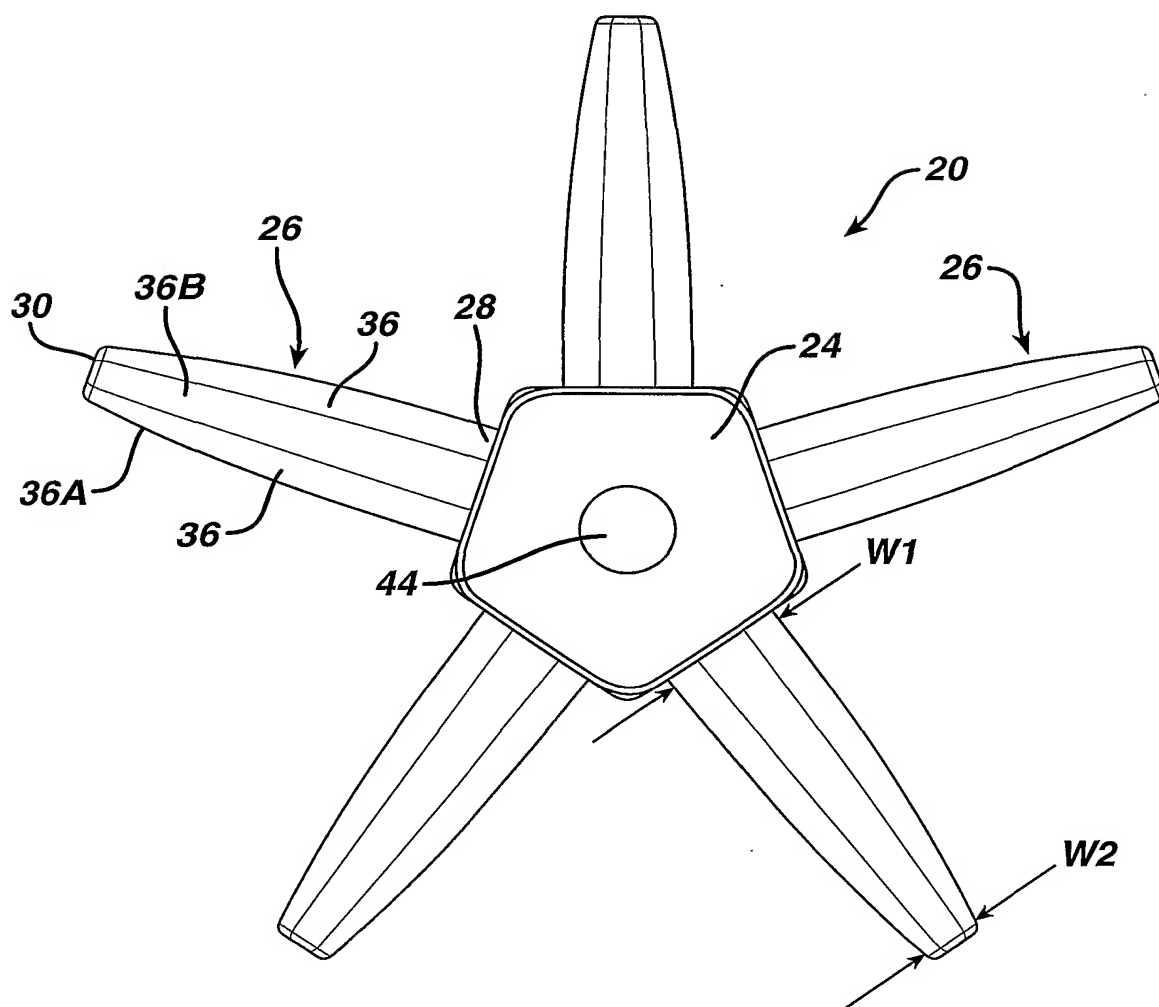
FIG. 2

FIG. 2A

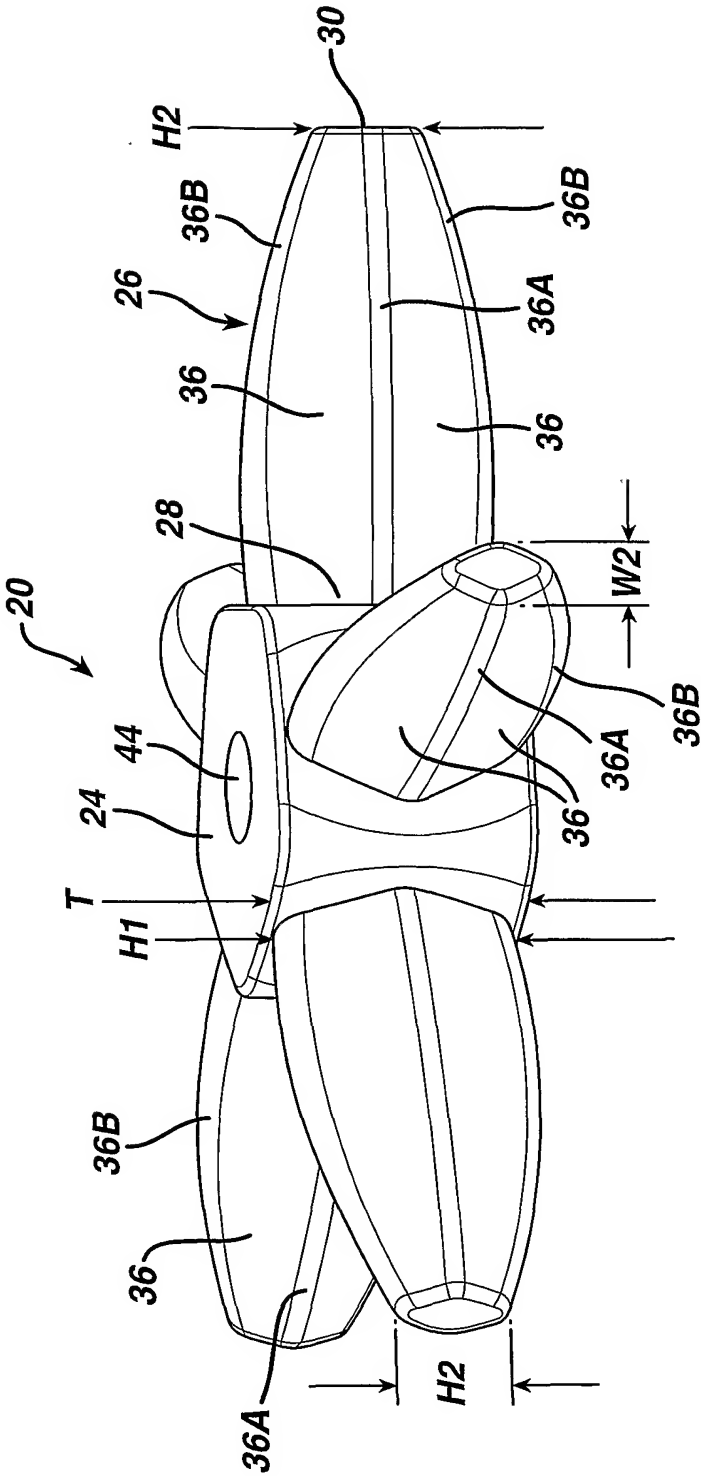


FIG. 2B

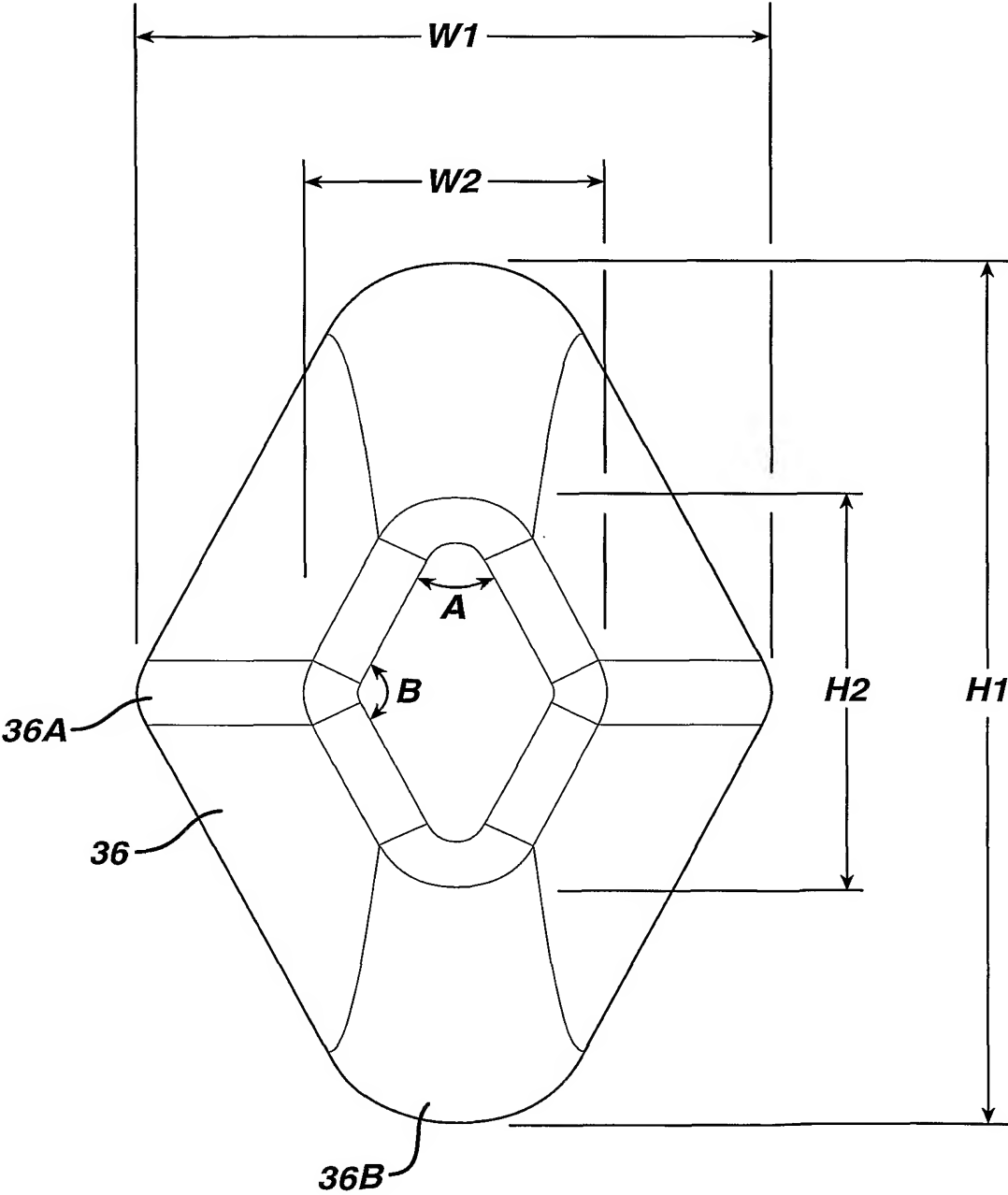


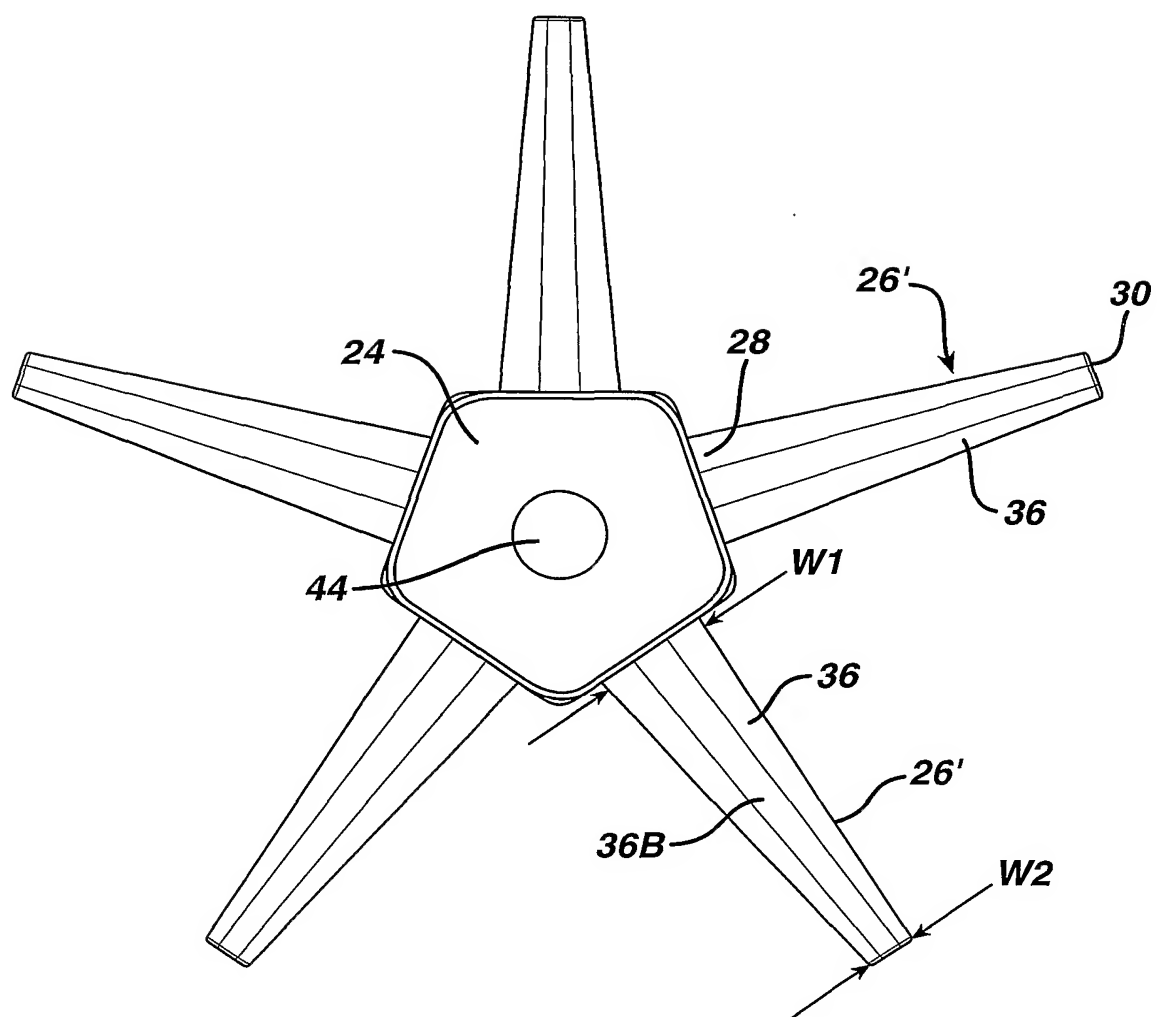
FIG. 3

FIG. 3A

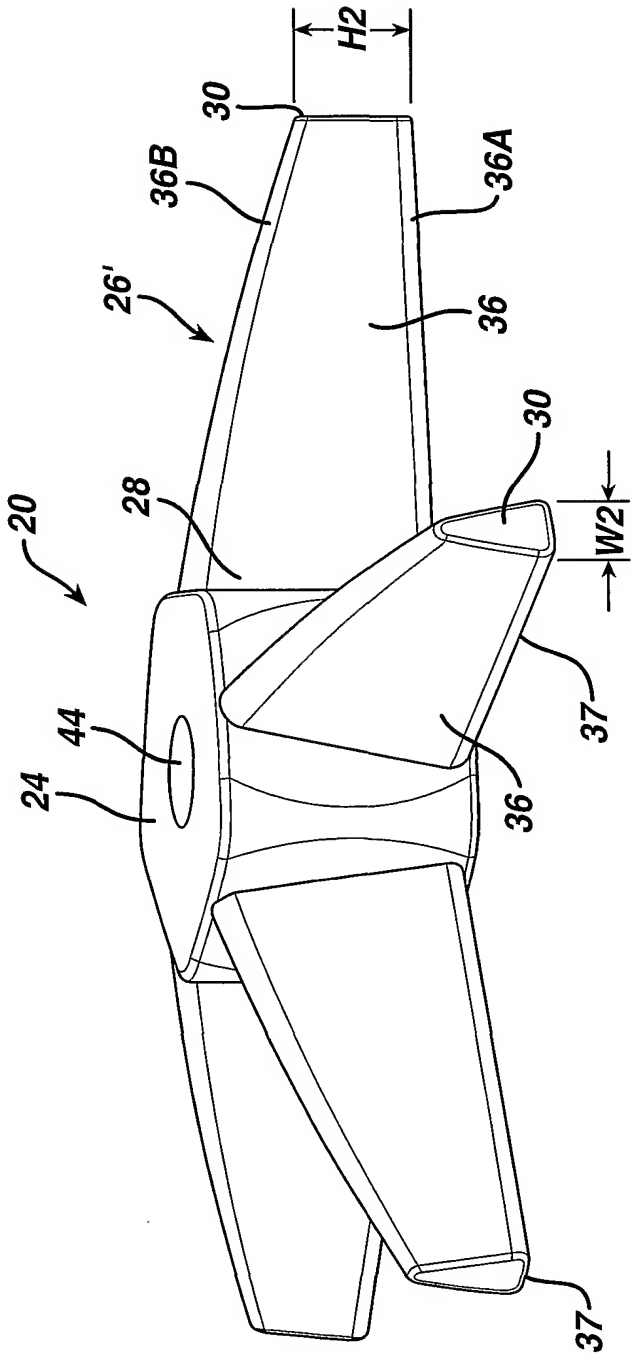
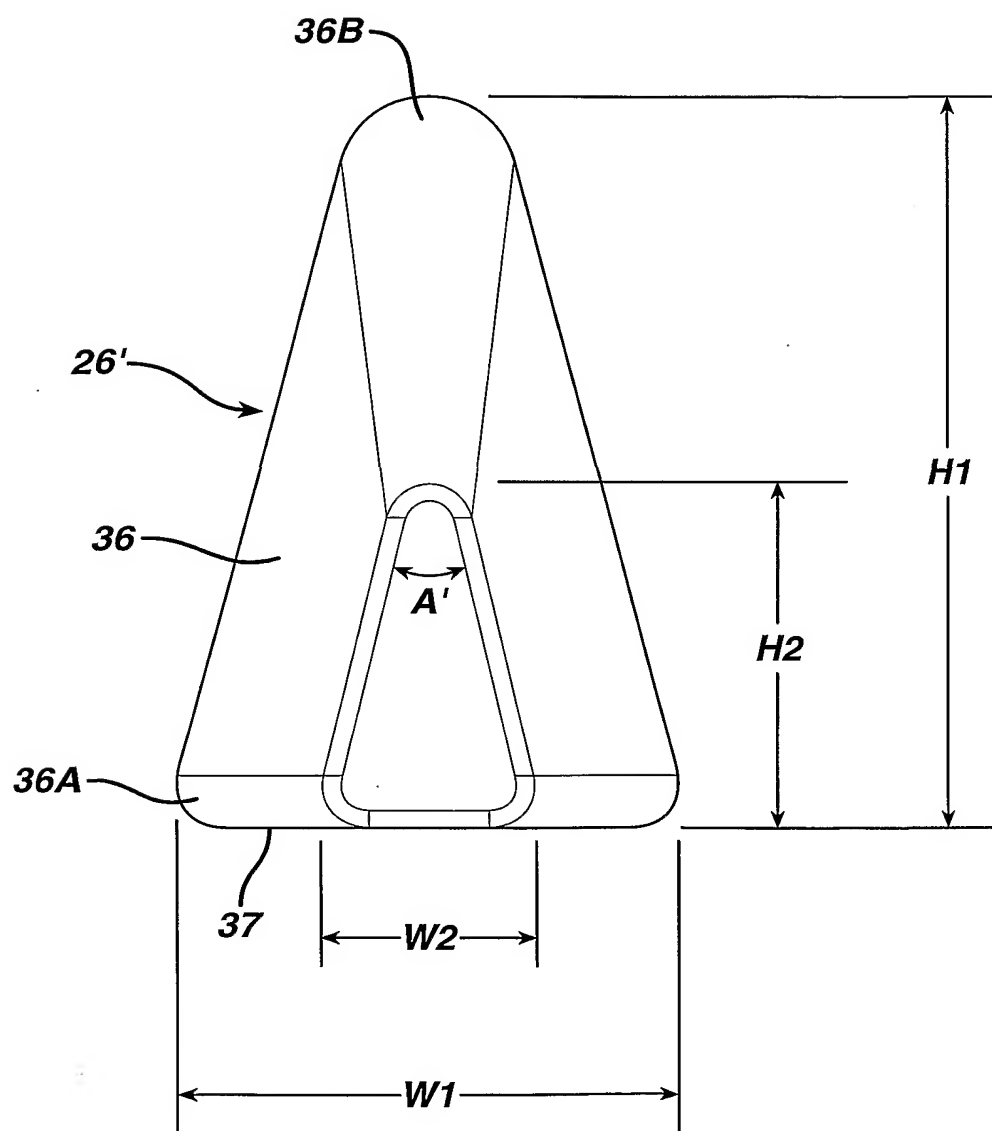
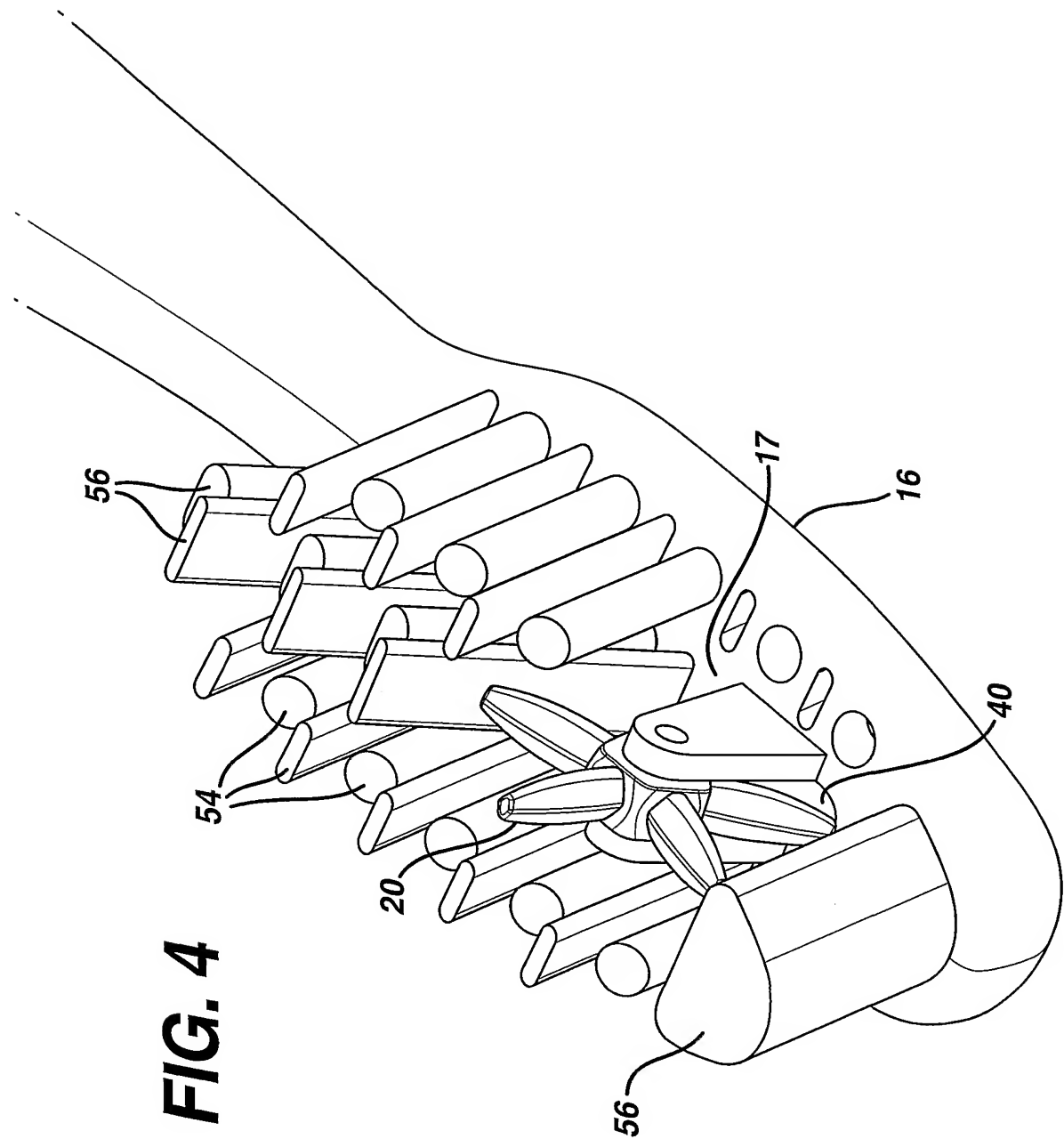


FIG. 3B



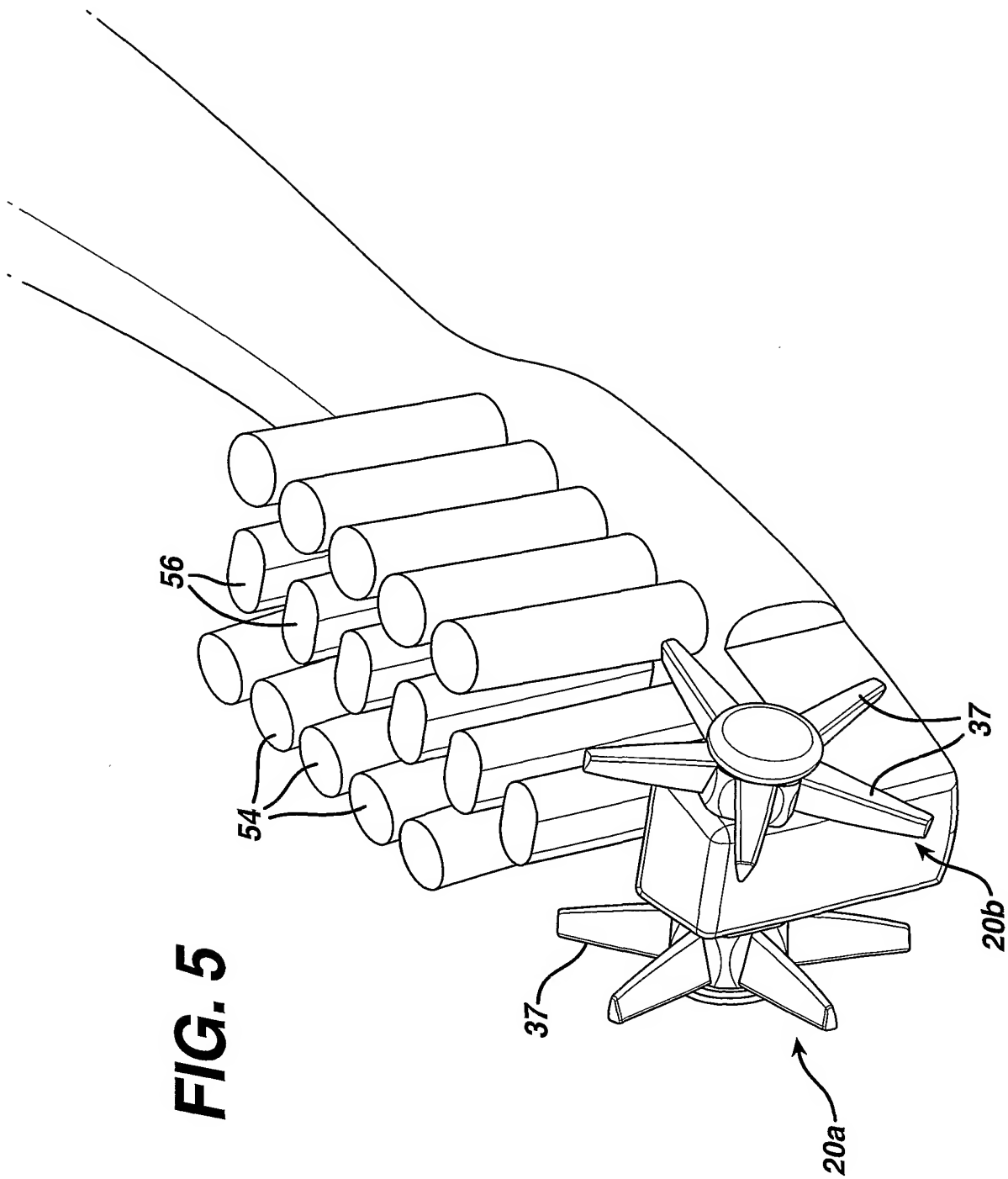
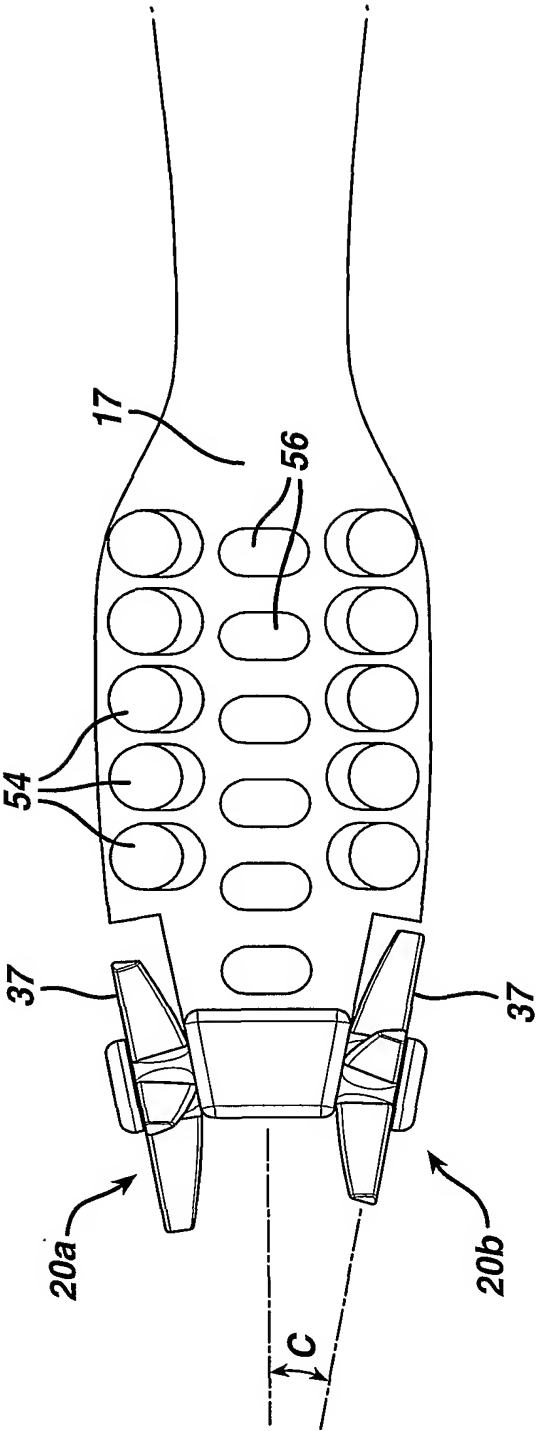
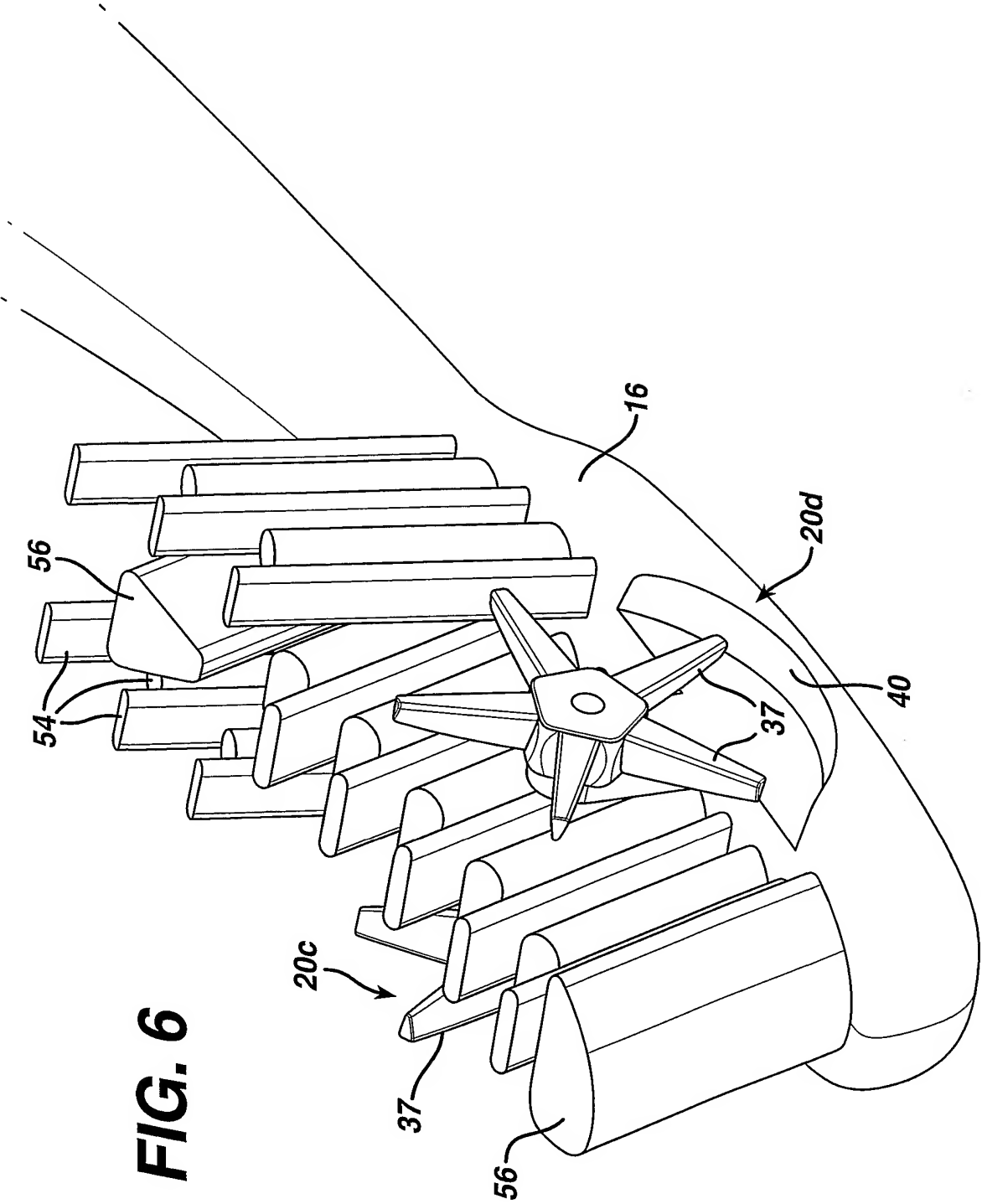
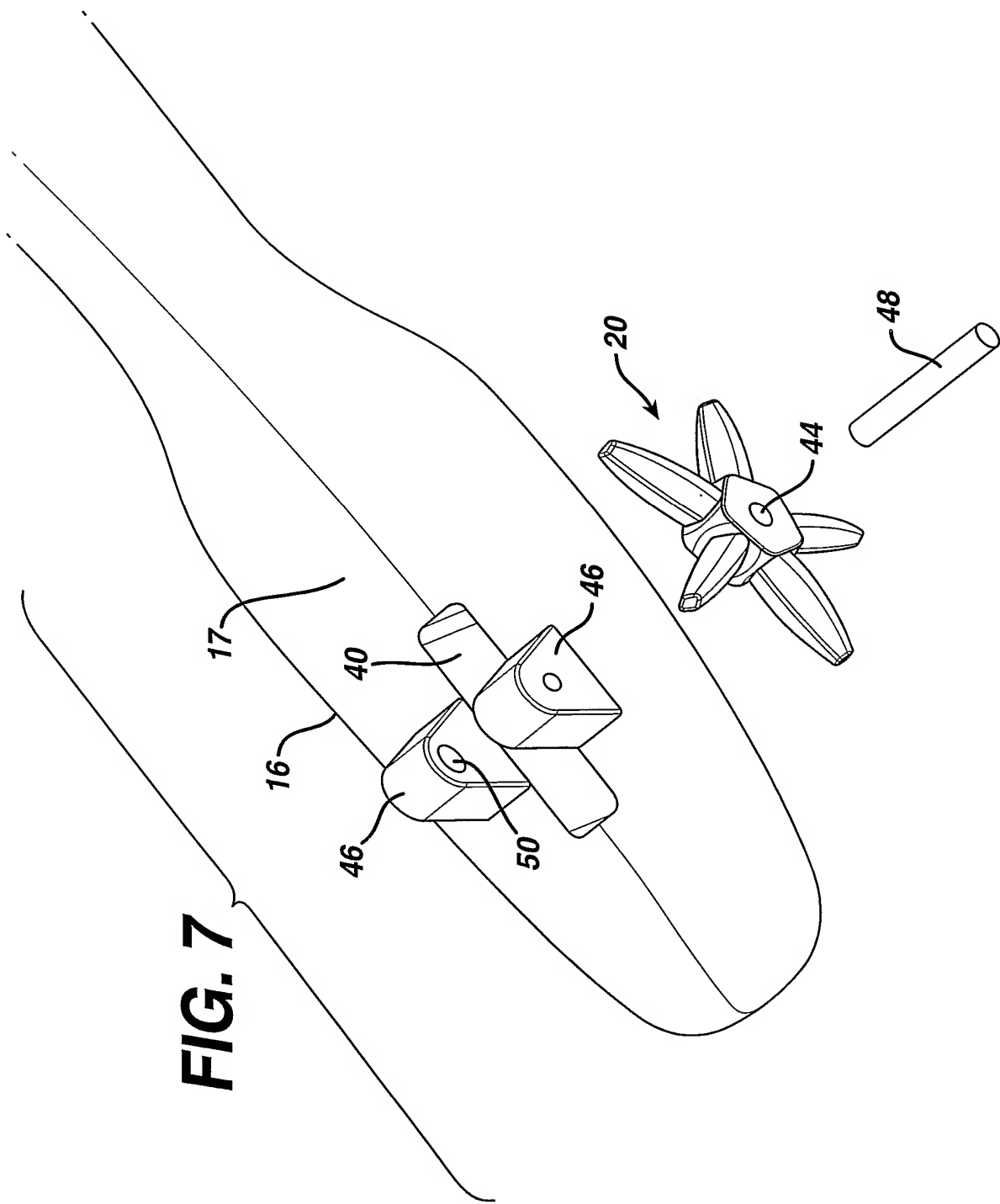


FIG. 5A







(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 November 2001 (22.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/87101 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A46B 7/10**, 15/00

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/15029

(22) International Filing Date: 10 May 2001 (10.05.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/573,576 18 May 2000 (18.05.2000) US

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part (CIP) to earlier application:
US 09/573,576 (CON)
Filed on 18 May 2000 (18.05.2000)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):
GILLETTE CANADA COMPANY [CA/CA]; 4 Robert
Speck Parkway, Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 4C5 (CA).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **CHENVAINU,**
Alexander, T. [US/US]; 28 Winslow Road, Brookline,

MA 02446 (US). **CHRISTMAN, Thomas, A.** [US/US]; 5
Maple Street, Lexington, MA 02420 (US). **BIRLA, Amit**
[US/US]; 150 Rumford Avenue #223, Mansfield, MA
02048 (US).

(74) Agents: **GALLOWAY, Peter, D.** et al.; Ladas & Parry, 26
West 61st Street, New York, NY 10023 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,
SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
ZW.

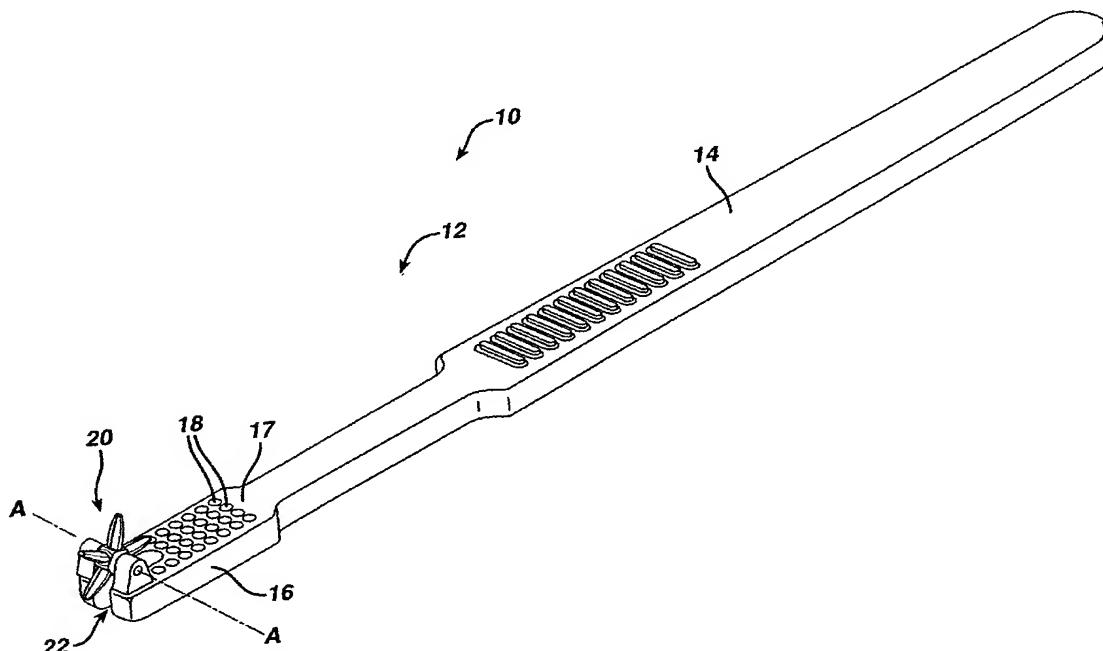
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: ORAL DEVICES



(57) Abstract: Oral devices are provided, including oral brushes that include bristle tufts and a rotatable member having radially extending protrusions constructed to wedge between a user's teeth and, among other things, cause compression of the papilla.

WO 01/87101 A3



(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
4 April 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/15029

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A46B7/10 A46B15/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A46B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 1 693 229 A (VICTOR FELMAR) 27 November 1928 (1928-11-27) the whole document ---	1-5, 20, 21, 25, 28, 37
Y	US 5 040 260 A (MICHAELS GEORGE G) 20 August 1991 (1991-08-20) the whole document ---	1-5, 20, 21, 25, 37
Y	GB 2 214 420 A (PAI TIEN FA; LAI MING KUN) 6 September 1989 (1989-09-06) the whole document ---	1, 28
A	BE 894 944 A (PAPAK ISTVAN ; SOMMERYNS GEORGES (BE)) 1 March 1983 (1983-03-01) the whole document ---	22-24, 26, 27
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 December 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/12/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Neiller, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int .tional Application No

PCT/US 01/15029

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	FR 829 086 A (JOSEPH HENRY LOUIS EUGENE VICT) 10 June 1938 (1938-06-10) the whole document -----	1-39

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. l. Application No

PCT/US 01/15029

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 1693229	A	27-11-1928	NONE	
US 5040260	A	20-08-1991	NONE	
GB 2214420	A	06-09-1989	DE 3743140 A1	29-06-1989
BE 894944	A	01-03-1983	BE 894944 A1	01-03-1983
FR 829086	A	10-06-1938	NONE	